

FOR

FORENAME. *adj.* [*fore* and *name*.] Nominated before.

As Curius, and the forename'd Lentulus. *Ben. John's Catil.*
 FORENOON. *n. f.* [*fore* and *noon*.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to afternoon.

The manner was, that the forenoon they should run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, till either the strangers or the country knights won the field. *Sidney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of forenoon's and afternoon's diversion. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FORENOTICE. *n. f.* [*fore* and *notice*.] Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some forenotice of it. *Rymar's Tragedies.*
 FORENSICK. *adj.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a forensick term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases: thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of forensick dispute. *Wat's Improvement of the Mind.*

TO FOREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain*.] To predetermine; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance; by foreordaining some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker, b. v.*

FOREPART. *n. f.* [*fore* and *part*.] The anterior part.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the forepart of the day. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the forepart or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray on the Creation.*

FOREPART. *adj.* [*fore* and *part*.] Past before a certain time.

Now cease, ye dancels, your delights forepart;
 Enough it is that all the day is your's. *Spenser's Epithalam.*

My forepart proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
 Shall tax my fears of little vanity, *Shakespeare.*

Having vainly fear'd too little.
 Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all forepart sins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

FOREPOSESSED. *adj.* [*fore* and *possess*.] Preoccupied; pre-possessed; pre-engaged.

The testimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely forepossessed with prejudice. *Sander's Judgment.*

FORERANK. *n. f.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catharine here with us;
 She is our capital demand, compris'd
 Within the forerank of our articles. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*

FORERECITED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Did him recount
 The forerecited practices, whereof
 We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

TO FORERUN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run*.]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry;
 But heaviness foretells the good event. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

The sun
 Was set, and twilight from the East came on,
 Forerunning night. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

She bids me hope: oh heav'n's, she pities me!
 And pity still foreruns approaching love.
 As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not fore-run, all that is or will be practised in London. *Graunt.*

FORERUNNER. *n. f.* [*from* fore-run.]

1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a forerunner come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A cock was sacrificed as the forerunner of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of providence. *Stillington.*

My elder brothers, my forerunners came,
 Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame:

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Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
 'Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden, Aeneas.*

Already opera prepares the way,
 The sure forerunner of her gentle sway. *Pepe's Dunciad.*

2. A prognostick; a sign foretelling any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh,
 Which heav'n, by these mute signs in nature, shews
 Forerunners of his purpose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the forerunner of death. *South's Sermons.*

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain forerunner of a disease. *Arbutnot.*

TO FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*.] To predict; to prophesy; to foretell.

Let ordinance
 Come as the gods foresay it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO FORESEE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*.] To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have precience; to fore-know.

With Cupid the foreseer and goes god Vulcan's pace. *Sidney.*

The first of them could things to come foresee;
 The next, could of things present best advise; *Fairy Queen.*

The third, things past could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*
 If there be any thing foreseen that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At h's foreseen approach, already quake
 The Caspian kingdoms and Meotian lake:
 Their seers behold the tempest from afar,
 And threaten'g oracles denounce the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

TO FORESHAME. *v. a.* [*for* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, foreshaming
 Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
 Without a monument. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO FORESHEW. *v. a.* [*See* FORESHOW.]

TO FORESHIP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ship*.] The anterior part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the fore-ship. *Acts xxvii. 30.*

TO FORESHORTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of shewing things behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the foreshortenings, because they make the parts appear little. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

TO FORESHOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate. Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moses had foreshowed. *Holter, b. iii. f. 8.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
 Whose purple blush the day foreshowed.
 You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind foreshowed a storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel foreshowed? What other the gospel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker, b. v.*

TO FORESIGHT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *sight*.]

1. Precience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
 Here sleep below; while thou to foresight wak'st;
 As once thou slept'st, whilst she to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp foresight, and working wit,
 That never idle was, he once could rest a whit. *Fair. Qu.*

In matters of arms he was both skillful and industrious, and as well in foresight as resolution present and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or avoided, if with prudent foresight we arm ourselves against them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TO FORESIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*foresight* and *full*.] Precient; provident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the foresightful care he had of his silly successor. *Sidney, b. ii.*

TO FORESIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did fore signify. *Hooker, b. v.*

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light
 On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
 They oft fore signify, and threaten ill. *Milton's Par. R.*

TO FOREKIN. *n. f.* [*fore* and *kin*.] The prepiece.

Their own hand
 An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
 And for a dow'r their hundreds forekins pay,
 Be Michel thy reward. *Cowley's Davideis.*

TO FOREKIRT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *kirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand

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A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
 No other obligation?
 That promises more thousands: honour's train
 Is longer than his forekirt. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

TO FORESLACK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] To neglect by idleness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion foreslack'd, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

TO FORESLAW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *law*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.
 No stream, no wood, no mountain could forelaw
 Their hasty pace. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,
 Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
 The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
 Forelaw'd her passage, to behold her form. *Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it flood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in forelawing, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolv'd with speed to assail them. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Chremes, how many fishers do you know
 That rule their boats and use their nets aright,
 That neither wind, nor time, nor tide forelaw?
 Some such have been: but, ah! by tempests spite
 Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan
 That few were such, and now these few are none. *P. Fletcher.*

TO FORESLAW. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,
 For yet is hope of life and victory:
 Forelaw no longer, make we hence again. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

TO FORESLACK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *slack*.]

1. To predict; to foretell; to foreshow; to foretell.
 Old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names. *Camden's Remains.*

2. To forbid.

Thou hast forespoke my being in these wars,
 And say'st it is not fit. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TO FORESPENT. *adj.* [*fore* and *spent*.]

1. Wasted; tired; spent.
 After him came spurring hard
 A gentleman, almost forespent with speed. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

2. Forepaid; paid.

Is not enough thy evil life forespent?
 You shall find his vanities forespent,
 Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
 Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*

3. Bellowed before.

We must receive him
 According to the honour of his fender;
 And towards himself, his goodness forepresent on us,
 We must extend our notice. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORESPUR. *n. f.* [*fore* and *spur*.] One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
 To show how costly Summer was at hand,
 As this forespur comes before his lord. *Shakespeare.*

TO FOREST. *n. f.* [*forest*, French; *foresta*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.
 By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because, in a forest of many wolves, sheep cannot chuse but feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
 Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill
 Shall come against him.

—That will never be:
 Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
 Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There he sits which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champagnes, but grazing, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shades, as in forests. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 936.*

How the first forest rais'd its shady head. *Resonance.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king, for his pleasure; which territory of ground is bounded with irremovable marks, and replenish'd with beasts of venery or chase, and with great covert of vert for their succour and abode: for the preservation of which place, vert, and venison, there are certain particular laws. The manner of making forests is this: the king sends out his commission, under the broad seal of England, directed to certain discreet persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he claims to be a forest: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made throughout all the country where the ground lies, that none shall hunt or chase any wild beasts within that precinct, without the king's special licence; after which he

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appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a forest by matter of record. The properties of a forest are these: a forest, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the forest; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the forest, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agillors, regards, bailiffs, and headles. The chief property of a forest is the swainmote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pypowders to a fair. *Cowel.*

TO FORESTALL. *v. a.* [*fore* and *stall*, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.
 If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
 That thou can't speak at once; but husband it,
 And give men turns of speech: do not forestop
 By lavishness thine own and others wit,
 As if thou mad'st thy will. *Herbert.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
 Yet death then would the like mishap forestop. *Fairy Queen.*

What's in prayer, but this twofold force
 To be forestop'd ere we come to fall,
 Or pardon'd being down. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

May
 This night forestop him of the coming day. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

But for my tears,
 I had forestop'd this dear and deep rebuke,
 Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

If thou covet death, as utmost end
 Of misery, so thinking to evade
 The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
 Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so
 To be forestop'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

I will not forestop your judgment of the rest. *Pope.*

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price.

He bold spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
 Abandon this forestall'd place at erst,
 For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Fair y Queen.*

FORESTALLER. *n. f.* [*from* forestall.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of ingrossers or forestallers having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FORESTBORN. *adj.* [*forest* and *born*.] Born in a wild.

His boy is forestborn,
 And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
 Of desperate studies. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

TO FORESTER. *n. f.* [*forester*, French, from forest.]

1. An officer of the forest.

Foresters, my friend, where is the bush,
 That we may stand and play the murderer in?
 —Here by, upon the edge of yonder copice. *Shakespeare.*

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

TO FORESWAT. *adj.* [*from* fore and swat, from sweat.] Spent with heat.

Miso and Mopla, like a couple of foreswat melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney, b. ii.*

TO FORETASTE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste*.]

1. To have antepast of; to have precience of.

2. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fact
 Is not so heinous now, foretasted fruit,
 Profund first by the serpent, by him first
 Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taste. *Milton, P. L.*

TO FORETASTE. *n. f.* Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury: it is the foretaste of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. *South's Sermons.*

TO FORETELL. *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell*.]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks foretell
 Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue? *Shakespeare, II. VI.*

I found
 The new-created world, which fame in heaven
 Long had foretold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Mercia's king,
 Warn'd in a dream, his murder did foretell,
 From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

When great Ulysses fought the Phrygian shores,
 Deeds then undone my faithful tongue foretold;
 Heaven seal'd my words, and you those deeds behold. *Pope.*

2. To